

A RAILROAD WRECK.

FIFTEEN PEOPLE INJURED AND ONE WILL DIE.

A Passenger Train Collides With Runaway Cars—Two Work Trains Had Run Together and the Cars Had Broken Loose and Run Back.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 25.—The through Chicago mail train No. 14 on the Pittsburg and Western railroad which is due in Allegheny at 12:35 p. m., was wrecked at Valencia Station, twenty-two miles from this city about noon yesterday. First reports were to the effect that fifteen persons had been killed, but this was not true. The latest information is that no one was killed outright, but that 15 or 20 persons were badly injured.

Train No. 14 is composed of sleeping and mail cars. At Valencia it collided with a work train. The wreck was a double one. The work train first ran into a freight train and the grade being heavy, several cars of the work train ran back, colliding with the passenger train. The collision threw the cars over a steep embankment and a number of the passengers were caught in the wreck and seriously hurt. Among the number were Mr. Howe of Evans City, who will die.

A relief train with the most seriously injured reached here at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and the victims were removed to Allegheny general hospital. Their names were: Mrs. Wm. Marsh, Talmadge, O., head and body badly cut and bruised, will probably die; Mrs. C. F. Style, Evans City, Pa., badly cut and bruised very seriously; George Houston, train dispatcher, New Castle, recovery doubtful; George Curry, Pleasantville, Pa., dangerously hurt; Mrs. Wm. Morse, Lima, O., will probably die; D. N. Schartz, Harmony, Pa., very seriously hurt; Mrs. Jennie Elias, internally hurt, recovery doubtful; Garrett Culbert, Allegheny, slight chances of his recovery.

About fifteen others were more or less seriously hurt, but they refused to give their names.

Choctaw Trouble.

Fort Smith, Ark., Aug. 25.—The trouble which has been brewing for three weeks in the Choctaw nation, as a result of the election of Green McCurtain as governor, bids fair, according to latest reports, to end in warfare. McCurtain's residence, at San Bois, sixty-five miles southwest of Fort Smith, is now guarded by about forty men. The same number of men, members of the floundering party, are in the vicinity awaiting reinforcements to make an attack. To kill McCurtain is said to be their object. There were four candidates for governor at the Choctaw election held on the 23 of this month—Green McCurtain, Jefferson Parnham, Judge Dukes and Jacob Jackson. McCurtain strongly advocated allotment of lands and other progressive ideas, while Jackson, representing the Buzards, bitterly opposed it. McCurtain's majority was 210. The old-time full-bloods and many negroes compose the Buzard party, and the pending trouble is due to a desire on their part to force the United States to step in and, after settling the difficulty, take charge of affairs. They prefer receiving their share from Uncle Sam rather than from McCurtain, who they regard as an implacable enemy.

I. W. Sample, a resident of San Bois, who came in yesterday, reports that the party now surrounding McCurtain's house was preparing an attack on Simon Johnson at the latter's house last Friday night, but retreated on learning that Johnson had received an alarm and had organized a force in his defense.

Indian Fight in Peru.

Washington, Aug. 25.—The department of state has received word of a sanguinary conflict between a party of explorers in Peru and a band of Peruvian Indians. The report is made by Consul Leon Jastrunski at Callao, Peru, who received the details from the United States consular agent at an interior point. The exploring party was led by an American named Cooper. There were ten in the party, including two Germans, who were the only ones who have thus far reported. The men lost their way in the dense forests, and after great suffering from hunger, were attacked by a band from the Campa tribe of Indians. The consul adds:

"They had barely time to prepare for defense when the savages attacked them. The party fought with their rifles as best they could till four of their number fell, when the two Germans sought safety in flight. For some time, as they made their way off in the darkness, they heard the repeated cracks of Mr. Cooper's rifle, and it is their belief that he must finally have been captured by the savages."

A Daring Leap.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 25.—A Louisville and Nashville switch engine jumped from the roundhouse track at Tenth and Breckinridge streets at noon yesterday, and with wide open throttle, dashed down the main track, on which passenger trains come to the city. A collision with the New Orleans express was narrowly averted. The runaway was caught ten miles from the city by an engine which had started in pursuit. Engineer Murphy jumped from one engine to the other while both were running at full speed on parallel tracks.

Battle With Garcia.

Havana, Aug. 25.—Dispatches received here from Holguin, province of Santiago de Cuba, announce that a force of 2,000 insurgents under Calisto Garcia has attacked the forts of Benet. The insurgents, it is added, have twice called upon the garrisons of the forts to surrender, but the latter have refused to do so. The troops, however, were unable to prevent the insurgents from burning the villages of Cornibio and Lomar in that vicinity. The latest advice received from Benet says that Calisto Garcia has placed two field pieces on the heights above that place, and Col. Cebacos, with an army of 900, has had a severe engagement with Garcia's force. Details of this encounter have not been received as this dispatch is sent.

Official reports confirm the statement that the insurgent leader, Chogo Rivero, and forty-six insurgents were killed in the recent engagement with the troops at Cayamas. In the same fight the insurgent leader, Benites, and twenty-three insurgents were wounded. Two trains loaded with troops came into Holguin Sunday in broad daylight at Guanebana, province of Matanzas. Three men were killed, eleven wounded seriously and twelve slightly injured.

Reform Military Trials.

Berlin, Aug. 25.—The Reichsanzeiger says it is authorized to state that Emperor William desires a bill to be drawn up and submitted to the Bundesrat during the coming autumn based on the lines of the statement which Prince Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor, made in the reichstag on May 11 last relative to reform in the original procedure of the army. It is hoped that this concession upon the part of the emperor will do much to end the ministerial crisis which has been a disturbing factor for a long time past and which is said to have caused the retirement of Gen. Bismarck von Schellendorf, recently minister for war, and which was looked upon as likely to bring about the resignation of the imperial chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe and that of the minister for foreign affairs, Baron von Bismarck. The three ministers mentioned have sturdily advocated reform in military trials and the emperor, at the instance of his military and civil cabinet, has steadily opposed it, on the ground that it would tend to demoralize the army by making public matters that should be confined strictly to official military circles.

Trolley Car Wreck.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 25.—A special from Frederick City, Md., says forty persons were more or less injured by the brakes on a trolley car falling to work Sunday evening on a deep mountain incline on the Frederick and Middletown electric road. The car started from the Stoker Heights at 7 o'clock. There were 100 persons on the car, many more than its capacity, when the start was made. The motorman applied the brakes, but they yielded, and the speed of the car increased. Just before reaching a trestle over a deep ravine fifty feet deep the car gave a lurch. The motorman tried to reverse, but the trolley slipped the wire and he was powerless. He called to the passengers to hold on for their lives. The next instant there was a crash as the car bounded from the rails and turned over. The people were piled up on one another and jammed on top of each other in a mass of wreckage. Many persons who had seen the car tearing down the mountain hurried to the scene and the bruised and maimed passengers were removed to their homes.

Damage Suit.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 25.—Yesterday, in the United States circuit court, John J. Mills, of New York, through his attorney, Henry Crawford, filed a complaint against the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad, demanding judgment to the amount of \$500,000, alleged to be due because of the non-payment of promissory notes issued by the company to him. E. C. Field, general solicitor of the road, admitted the claims. Judge Woods then granted judgment for \$494,911.95, the exact aggregate of the notes. An execution was served on the local manager, the latter making the return, "Nothing found." Mr. Crawford next presented a petition for a receiver, alleging the insolvency of the road, to which the company assented. The petition was granted, Judge Woods appointing Wm. McDoel, of Chicago, the present general manager of the road, whose bond was placed at \$100,000.

Judge Woods instructed the receiver to take immediate charge and exclusive possession of all property of the company.

Crushed to Death.

Marble Falls, Tex., Aug. 25.—A most horrible accident occurred in the power house of the Ice and Light and Water company. Clinton Claypool, while oiling the machinery, was caught between the belt and shaft, crushing him to death in an instant. He was about 35 years old.

Living and Dying.

"I could die for you," he said. "And I for you," said she. And why, forsooth, should they therefore not live together happily? —Detroit Tribune.

Methodism.

The Methodist church has grown until to-day one out of every fourteen persons, one out of every five Christians, and one out of every three Protestant church members is a Methodist. —Rev. W. J. Thompson, Methodist.

THE LINE OF BATTLE.

SIGNIFICANT THINGS FROM THE CHICAGO TIMES-HERALD.

Twenty-eight statements from that paper all of which are contradictory—Little truths which strike home—Center Sheet.

The Chicago Times-Herald, which is run by an ex-plebaker, who knows just as much about legitimate journalism as a hog does about Latin, and whose knowledge of the financial question is limited to the returns of his hash counter, is seeking to save honest labor from the fifty-cent dollar calamity. Some of the arguments made in the Times-Herald are very amusing, especially to laboring men who never see anything but silver money, or its paper representative. Here are a few statements summed up from articles in recent editions of the Times-Herald:

1. The present silver dollar is only worth 53 cents.
2. One cent is the one hundredth part of a dollar.
3. If silver is remonetized gold will purchase only one-half of what it does now. Are you going to rob the money owners?
4. The present silver dollar is worth one hundred cents.
5. The Mexican silver dollar is worth 51 cents.
6. It takes two Mexican dollars to purchase as much farm or other produce as can be bought for one American silver dollar.
7. The farmers and producers of Mexico get nothing for their products. Are you going to Mexicanize American labor by voting for Bryan and Sewall?
8. American paper money is now accepted in England because the English know that they can pay it back to Americans for American products imported into England.
9. England accepts only one kind of American money and that is gold. We must maintain the system that will be receivable in England in payment for importations from that country.
10. The Wilson bill importations from England are ruining American industries. We do not want English made goods.
11. American laborers are getting \$1.50 a day.
12. There are sixteen men to every one job given out all over the country.
13. Mexico is enjoying an era of unprecedented prosperity (this slipped in a dispatch from the City of Mexico, in reference to the recent election).
14. Wages in the United States are sustained by trade unions.
15. If silver is remonetized the pay of labor will be the last to rise to meet the new condition of high prices. (Editor Kohlbasat knows in his heart that labor will be the first to reap the benefits of high prices. Organized labor is the foundation of society. Until it makes a move all other things remain in abeyance. It is only unorganized labor (a small quota) that will be effected by a sudden rise of prices, and then only slightly).
16. Laborer is densely ignorant.
17. Labor is too intelligent and too honest to accept two dollars for one dollar's worth of work. Labor is for sound money.
18. Printers are earning from \$3 to \$5 a day. They do not want the purchasing power of their wages cut in two, as would be the case under free silver coinage. Answer: Yes, printers are getting from \$3 to \$5 a day—thanks to the International Typographical Union, the strongest labor organization in the world. The union raises and lowers its scale of wages to suit new conditions. Double the circulation of the currency and there would soon be a rise in the printers' wage scale. If the resumption of free silver coinage could in any way harm the International Typographical Union or any other union, the Times-Herald would be preaching free silver just as energetically as it is now advocating gold monometallism.
19. All the semicivilized countries in the world are on a silver basis.
20. Semicivilized Turkey should be wiped off the map. (Turkey is a gold standard country.)
21. Egypt is to-day a ruined country. All its wealth is in the hands of the few. It will never revive. (Egypt is a gold standard country.)
22. Five thousand Christians murdered at Crete. (By the soldiers sustained by the gold standard of the Barbarous Ottoman Empire).
23. Russia has now been on a silver basis for one hundred years.
24. Russia only emerged from barbarism 100 years ago.
25. It cannot be denied that the power of England has been on the wane for 100 years. Slowly but surely the star of Empire is traveling toward the west.
26. England adopted the gold standard 100 years ago.
27. Under free coinage policy holders in life insurance companies would be gold off in fifty-cent dollars.
28. President Greene of the — Life Insurance Co., is against free coinage, because it would compel him to pay his policies in fifty-cent dollars. This is a daisy. Does any one suppose that President Greene would be for a gold standard if he thought that free silver would reduce his debts by one-half?

REMARK—The wage-earners and producers can see for themselves. Papers like the Times-Herald are doing great service for free silver. Not having truth on its side it garbles matters in such a way that it makes the deception plain to the average reader. The wage-earner knows full well that or-



ganized money capitalists are not on his side in this struggle. Their interests are opposed now as they ever have been and perhaps will be for centuries to come. Capital wants labor to produce as cheaply as possible. This labor knows. As one republican paper puts it, "If we cannot quote labor as in favor of maintaining the present gold standard we ought not quote capital; it does more harm than good." Let us get off this financial issue onto the tariff. Protection is the campaign cry.

But the democratic platform does not oppose protection.

The republican platform does not oppose protection.

The silver platform does not oppose protection.

At the same time the three platforms declare for free silver.

The republican platform declares against free silver.

The party papers must not recede from the issue. They must fight us along financial lines. It's a hopeless fight of course and to tell the truth it is pitiful to see the once great Republican party going down to defeat with Wall Street.

EX-REPUBLICAN.

Teller as a Bolter. Henry M. Teller, in coming out solidly for Bryan and Sewall, has proved himself the ideal bolter of this era of bolts. Mr. Teller takes with him a choice bunch of mavericks ready to offer their senatorial and congressional flanks to the branding irons of democracy.

Senator Teller and his conferees are the only men so far developed in either of the three parties or innumerable sub-parties who have demonstrated that they possess courage as well as conviction. So far as can be observed the other bolters have talked, threatened, exulted, implored, demanded and defied, and then have calmly submitted to their party collar with occasional weak splutterings of disgust. Not so with Senator Teller. He neither threatened nor expostulated, after he found the sentiment of the St. Louis convention against him. He shook hands with the chairman, told the delegates he "had been republican for thirty-five years, but could not swallow gold," and then left the platform and the hall.

Once outside of his party he has not sought to gain control of it by forming

FROM THE OPPOSITION.

How the Mark Hanna \$100,000,000 Trust is Fighting Free Silver.



WALL STREET'S COAT OF ARMS.

Henry C. Farnes, Honored. Wall Street Organ: If the labor shysters think they can force Payne off the ticket just because he opposed the street car anarchists of Milwaukee in their strike, they are sadly mistaken. This is a business man's campaign. The "shysters" men soon find out where they are at.

New York World: This state is alive with the silver "heresy." Labor is almost unanimous for cheaper dollars (dearer labor).

Only One Banker for Us.

New York Times: W. P. St. John is the only banker of the east who has seen fit to join in the cry for free silver coinage.

Loyal to the British System.

Detroit Free Press (Boltonian): We cannot support the democratic ticket (The Free Press has an edition printed in England, its staff and owners are pro British in their ideas as well as their convictions.)

The Journal of Civilization.

Harper's Weekly (always anti-American): We can swallow McKinley and protection rather than accept a financial system that would reduce the purchasing power of the money due the creditor class (meaning England).

Song of Silver.

By James H. Goode.

Tell me not in mournful numbers, life is but an idle dream; for we see that wealth controls us and we are not what we seem. Rights, that once our statutes gave us, now no longer can we claim; for the Shylock buys conventions and the candidates doth name. What are we that we should grumble, o'er the platform that he writes; 'tis the task of common people, to believe what he indites. Cringe, ye slaves, for Wall street Shylocks have the g. o. p. in hand; you must vote for Bill McKinley and for gold, alone, must stand.

Al, but listen to the murmur, of the thunder o'er the plains; as the people rise in anger, to protest against such claims. "Down with tyrant gold," they're shouting, "out upon those blatant knaves; we are freemen and, by thunder, none can sell us out as slaves. We're for silver and for freedom and our clans are brave and true; we can beat that Bill McKinley and his Wall street masters, too." Silver! Silver! shouts the chorus, from the hill-tops far away, while the millions in the valleys, sing his praises every day.

Silver will increase our wages, it will give us work each day; 'twill thwart the mighty Shylock and will take his power away. Rising prices for our products, business for our idle men; all will come to bless the nation, when silver's money once again. Plenty will return to millions and prosperity will reign, in the home of every workman, when silver's money once again. When the tide of next November, give to us the chance to win, you can bet your bottom dollar, silver will be money then.

Lincoln's Prophetic Words.

Springfield Monitor: No man ever predicted the present state of things so clearly, nor prophetically called attention to a great wrong, than did Abraham Lincoln at the close of the war. Said he: "As a result of the war corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption will follow. The money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by playing on the prejudices of the people until all wealth is concentrated in a few hands and the republic destroyed. Before God, I fear more for the safety of my country now than when it was in the midst of war." Were ever words pictured by mortal man that pictured the present condition of the country better than these words from Mr. Lincoln? Will you not heed the man who could see in what danger this country is in from the condition of things he warned us against?

She (new to the game)—What is the umpire for? He (a rooster)—To show that there is no pleasure without its alloy. —Philadelphia North American.

CLEVELAND ON PARTY FEALTY

Before the Democratic convention of 1892 the Atlanta Constitution actively supported David B. Hill's candidacy for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. But Cleveland was nominated, and thereupon Clark Howell, managing editor of the Constitution, in his capacity as member of the Democratic National Committee from Georgia, and also acting for the Constitution, wrote Mr. Cleveland, giving the assurance that, yielding to the expressed will of the majority of the party, the Constitution would support him for election as loyally and zealously as it had heretofore opposed his nomination. To this letter Mr. Cleveland replied in a letter which, as an essay on the "principles of party organization," so thoroughly fits the situation to-day that it is reproduced from the Constitution, with the hope that it may again be of service to the Democracy in pointing out the path of party duty. The letter follows:

GRAY GABLES, BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 16, 1892.—Clark Howell, Esq.: My Dear Sir—The receipt of your recent letter has gratified me exceedingly. It has a tone of true Democracy about it, and is pervaded with the sort of Democratic frankness which is very pleasing.

I think THE UNDERLYING PRINCIPLE OF PARTY ORGANIZATION is what you so admirably express as an ACCEPTANCE OF THE ARBITRAMENT OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION. On the other hand it is as fully the duty of one opposed to shut his mind and heart to any feeling of irritation or resentment that might be allowed to grow out of opposition based upon duce of the Constitution will be desirable for party success.

I am not surprised, though I am gratified, by the announcement that from this time to the close of the campaign your own service and the invaluable influence of the Constitution will be devoted to the fight for Democratic success.

It honestly seems to me that Democrats who are not at this time LOYAL TO THE CAUSE ARE RECREANT TO THEIR COUNTRY.

Personal advancement of man is nothing; the triumph of the principles we advocate is everything.

Hoping that we may congratulate each other on a glorious result in November, I am, yours sincerely,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The Mexican Dollar.

Lawtown News: The Mexican dollar containing a little more bullion than our silver dollar is worth but fifty-seven cents in the United States money. Some shallow paid individuals deem this positive proof that the free coinage of silver by the United States would be disastrous. Measured by our 200-cent gold dollar our silver dollar is worth but 53 cents. The Mexican dollar is worth more than our silver dollar. It is not a flat dollar; it is not a dishonest dollar. It only passes current with us for what it is actually worth. It is not redeemable in gold, but it is redeemable in itself. It is not by the greenback process convertible into gold. It does not drain our treasury of the reserve. It does not make necessary the issuing of bonds. It is an ideal silver dollar. The free coinage of such dollars would be a blessed thing for this country. Thimble-brained demagogues will not scare many people by threatening to "Mexicanize our currency."

Exterior Poek for Silver.

Secretary Noel of the democratic state central committee, of Milwaukee, announces that ex-Gov. Peck is now for silver and will do all in his power to secure the election of the Bryan electors in that state. Mr. Noel says "hat the ex-governor, who is now away on a short trip, told him to tell every one who asked where he stood that he was 'all right,' and would respect the will of the majority. The secretary is quite enthusiastic, and says that Chairman Peck is now for silver, having 'ached into the matter and found the fallacies of the gold men. He declares that after a careful inquiry through the state he is certain that the silver sentiment is strong in Wisconsin, and that it is growing steadily." Associated Press.